ENTHRONEMENT AND MARRIAGE.

ings in the Queen's Career.

ficers of the Privy Council were promptly

summoned; the archbishop and three others

rode out to Kensington, where the Duchess

of Kent lived. They arrived there at 5

she must be waked, and must receive them.

soundly, but she was perfectly composed.

uttered the words "Your Majesty" she in-

There, this girl, "at an age when

she could hardly be trusted to choose a

calm and self-possessed. She read the

did not speak to anyone.

speech which had been composed for her

PROCLAIMED QUEEN.

On the following day she was proclaimed,

and drove to the presence chamber through

a crowd in which Daniel O'Connell, the

repealer, was conspicuous, shouting that

"if necessary, he would get 500,000 Irishmen

to defend the life, the honor and the per-

son of the beloved young lady by whom

At the coronation, which did not take

place till a year later, the ceremonies were

quaint and embarrassing. A new crown,

weighing seven pounds, was made for the

occasion. Before it was placed on the

Queen's head, the Archbishop of Canter-

"Sirs-I here present to you Queen Vic-

oria-the undoubted Queen of this realm.

Wherefore, all you who are come this day

to de your homage, are you willing to do

earls and other noblemen repeating be-

"I do become your liege man of life

and limb, and earthly worship and faith

and truth I will bear unto you to live and

die against all manner of folk, so help me

The Order of the Garter was bestowed

on her Majesty, which rather embarrassed

her. "Where, my lord duke," said she to the Duke of Norfolk, "am I to wear

When the orb was put into her hand

she asked the Dean of Westminster,

"Your Majesty is to carry it in your

When the ceremony was all over she

drove back to the palace, and with the

mpetuosity of a girl just let out of school

pretender for the young girl every day.

Loyal Englishmen were terrified by ru-

mors of engagements with foreign adven-

turers, while anxiety was caused by stories

of her having fallen in love with a subject.

new duties and the annoyances caused by

the squabbles of political parties amply

occupied her time. But there were two men

who gave a great deal of thought to her

marriage and who had chosen her husband

long before. These were her uncle Leo-

pold, the shrewd old King of the Belgians,

HER COURTSHIP.

The young man they had chosen was

some, spirited, sunny-tempered lad of the

had been educated expressly to marry the

young Queen. He had become proficient in

all the accomplishments she loved-riding,

dancing, music and art. He learned English

so as to speak it like a native. He was

Victoria's cousin and three months younger

land they saw each other constantly, in

public and in private, and the court chron-

sembly Victoria once took a flower from

her bouquet and handed it to Albert, who,

with his penknife, made a slit in his tight-

fitting uniform over his heart and inserted

young Queen's hand. William IV had been

strongly opposed to the Coburg marriage

After his death other members of

and objected to the visits of Albert to Eng-

the family embraced his views and sneered

at the prospect of a marriage with a Ger-

man pauper. The court of St. James be-

came a hotbed of intrigue. But at that

game the Baron Stockmar could hold his

With extreme delicacy he sounded the

young girl and communicated the re-

sult of his observations to his master, the

King. Leopold sent for Albert, felt his

pulse and reported that the little German

prig "looked at the question from its most

elevated and honorable point of view.'

This pauper, who had to borrow a little sil-

ver from his uncle for pocket money, being

offered the hand of the sovereign of one

of the greatest kingdoms on earth and a

very lovable young woman besides, "con-

sidered that troubles are inseparable from

all human positions, and that therefore

if one must be subject to plagues and an-

noyances, it is better to be so for some

great or worthy object that for trifles or

miseries." The King remarked to the self-

sacrificing swain that the marriage would

have to be postponed for a few years ir

consequence of his (Albert's) youth-he was

only nineteen. The little cad was willing to

wait, but he insisted on a betrothal in the

German style, for fear the Queen should

change her mind. He probably wanted to

lay the basis for a suit for damages in

own with any one

and his counselor, Baron Stockmar.

the was herself heart-whole at the time,

she leaped out of the carriage in her royal

robes, cried "There's Dash!" and ran to

"What am I to do with this thing?"

"It is very heavy," she replied.

clasp her pet dog in her arms.

hand, if you please.

fore the Queen the old feudal formula:

England's throne is now filled.

bury proclaimed:

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NO CHANGE IN THE BILL JUST PASSED BY THE SENATE.

for It Reorganizes Nothing that Now Exists.

IT PROVIDES MORE SOLDIERS

AND ALSO CHANGES CERTAIN DE-TAILS OF APPOINTMENT,

But the Staff System, of Which So Much Has Been Said, Remains as

In the Present Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- The army bill army and changes certain details of aphereafter staff positions, save the medical and judge advocate general's departments and the corps of engineers, shall be filled | the articles from which the House took by temporary details instead of by permapent appointments as heretofore. Why the Judge Advocate General's Department and the corps of engineers were excepted would puzzle the traditional Philadelphia lawyer to find out, for certainly the duties in their way as those which fall to an ofdemand as high a grade of ability properly to perform. However, let us examine the claim that the bill "reorganizes" the staff of the army and look a little into the alreorganization and find, if we can, why it was not reorganized, provided such reorganization were needed.

original Root bill nor any of the transformations through which it has passed or a word which changes the existing staff bureau officers nor the statutory conditions under which they act. Their entire effect upon the staff departments is confined to a personnel and the periods of individual tenure. Even this change is to be operative only as the present personnel is eliminated by casualty.

Officers who would be detailed to staff service would find themselves in exactly the same organism as already exists, subject to the same laws, regulations, controller's decisions and general orders, the same powers and limitations of power, the same responsibilities, the same duties, the same trammels as their predecessors. The staff proposition relates wholly to persons and not to methods or to organization. The question at issue is, therefore, narrowed down to this: Will the permanent or the detailed officers likely be the more efficient? Those who claim the latter will so prove have upon themselves the burden of proof. Calling staff officers barnacles is not argument. It remains to injection of a solution of sodium chloride hear how and why detailed officers under (common salt) into the arteries on Jan.

Possibly we are to infer that the present officers are bad and that therefore are disappearing. Dr. Kumler, the attendany change will probably be for the bet- ing physician, does not claim the salt ter. This seems to be the drift of arthat the present officers are inefficient the there is no doubt that it tided over a troubles at Tampa and Chattanooga are crisis in the man's ailment. There is often cited to illustrate it. Let us be honest. Was it the staff that ordered prolonged for some time regiments to leave their rendezvous half armed and half equipped before company officers knew how to draw their rations, or to cook and serve them? Was it the staff that ordered sixty or seventy thousand raw recruits to Chattanooga, where the railroad facilities were hardly adequate for twelve thousand? Was it the staff that ordered sixty thousand men to Tampa, where the terminals were inade- was preparing dinner at their camp. quate for ten thousand? Was it the staff that changed the destinations of whole divisions by rail three or four times in a single week, throwing the whole supply service into confusion and chaos? Was .. the staff that ordered the dispatch of a large expeditionary force by sea when the government had not a single transport and when the War Department would not ondescend to ask the help of the navy n transporting them? Let us be honest, The plain truth is that these orders orignated in the secretary's office and the areaus, and their subordinates obeyed their orders with a zeal and intelligence which does them toe highest credit and without which disaster would have fallen with-

out an enemy in sight. Under those orders a Moltke or a Kitchener would have been swamped as badly as Shafter was. The wonder is, not that there was a congestion

and confusion, but that anything at all The trouble was not with the staff. It lay higher up. There were p.enty of competent staff officers, but those in highest their work and did not see fit to allow the staff officers do it for themselves. It was precisely because the staff officers had no voice in the primary management of the mobilization that confusion arose. The mobilization of an army and the organization of an expeditionary force among European nations is the work of a general staff; an institution which has no existence in our military organization, which will remain a disorganization until that need is

Now, if the present bureau system of the War Department is faulty, a proposition to amend it is surely in order. But the Root bill proposes no change in the system whatever. If the existing method of securing personnel is bad, it is equany in order to produce the evidence, snowing how and why it is bad, and to uevise a better one. The engineers derive their new accessions direct from the highest graduates of West Point, and seem indisposed to change this method. The ordnance and signal corps obtain theirs from the line of the army by competitive examinations of extreme rigor, and by universal consent are getting the ablest and brightest minds in the army. ane other bureaus obtain theirs by selection from the line, and the President and Secretary of War are alone responsible for the character of the men they select. They selection as in the ordnance and signal corps, no further leg.slation for that purpose being necessary. Why, then, did not the Root bill or some

of its many modifications propose a true reorganization of the staff system, if that system was at fault? If it was the person nel of the staff that was at fault, why perpetuate that personnel in the very positions in which they are charged to have failed? Yet we find the system perpetuated and the personnel retained.' lears must necessarily elapse before the proposed detail plan of supplying the personnel of the staff can begin to show any decided effects for the better. No officer now holding a per manent commission in any staff corps disturbed. It is only when vacancies of cur that some one will be detailed to fi cur that some one will be detailed to fill i But the system will remain as it was, unre organized. Verily, our method of dea ing with the army is one of the most re markable instances of lack of intelligence in legislation the world has ever seen, EDWARD WRIGHT BRADY.

FURTHER REVENUE REDUCTION.

Lopped Off About Ten Millions.

Senate Finance Committee Ha

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-The Sena committee on finance was in session th greater part of to-day making an effor to complete consideration of the war reenue reduction bill in order to be able to present its report to-morrow. It did not pleted that it is believed one or two more meetings will suffice for that purpose. The most important conclusion reached is to reduce from twelve to nine cents the tax about \$10,000,000. This reduction will be made up by declining to accept all the House reductions. Consequently, many of off all the tax will be given half the former rate by the Senate committee. It is probentirely removed, while upon those the formula of which is secret, it will be retained entirely. The tax on steamship tickets will be reduced. The tax on steerage tickets may be removed entirely. The tax on stock transfers probably will be continued on the par value of the shares as place the tax upon the selling value of stocks would be an invitation to fraud. has been reached. The present tendency is to leave the rate as fixed by the House. The tax on telegrams also remains undecided. Some of the members of the comhalf-cent per message but to make the telegraph companies pay it. This proposi- | III. tion has not been accepted in its entirety, but the reduction seems probable. The form of the bill will be altered materially.

President McKinley Improving. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- President Mc-Kinley is convalsecing rapidly from his rebest day for several weeks. In the afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, he went out for a drive, greatly enjoying the cold bracing air which prevailed to-day. To-morrow the President will spend a short time in his office and gradually will in-

crease the period of active work. No Caucus for Senator.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 20.-It has practically been settled that there will be no caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to select a candidate for the United States Senate. The opponents of ex-Senator H. W. Corbett concede that he McBride claims to have 20 votes. Binger Land Office, will, his friends claim, have 10 votes on the first-ballot. The fact that the twenty-eight Democrats in the Legislature a recent caucus is regarded as an indication that they will split up their votes and probably several will be cast for Repub-

Life Prolonged by Salt.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 20.-Marcus Sauer the man afflicted with dropsy who was revived, after apparent dissolution, by the the same conditions would be any better | 11, is still alive. Since his resuscitation Sauer has steadily gained in vigor and the every prospect that Sauer's life will be

Socialist Accidentally Killed.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, Jan. 20 .- Martin Wright, late Socialist candidate for Governor of Utah, who was en route to Los Angeles, with his two sons, was instantly killed by the discharge of a revolver which accidentally fell from his pocket while he

mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the cums, allays pain, cures wind colic. regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

a lodgment in the system. But they are not tenants at will. You can dispossess them with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar in less time than it takes a sheriff to execute a writ. Sold

THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN.

Died, but Served Her People Faithfully Four Years Longer.

HER ENTHRONEMENT IN 1837

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Pen Picture of Coronation Scenes-Incidents of Her Childhood-Her Mother Poor.

1819-Born at Kensington Palace, 1837-William IV, King of England, 1837—Coronation of Queen Victoria...June 28 1837—Queen opened her first Parlia-1839-Proposed marriage to Prince 840-Married Prince Albert of Saxe-Wales, born......Nov. 1842—Queen's first visit to Scotland.Sept. 1845-Corn law repealed......June 26 1848-Melbourne, first prime minister, 859-Thanksgiving for suppression 863-Prince of Wales married Alex-1876-Proclaimed Empress of India.. May 1 1887-Golden jubileeJune 897—Diamond jubileeJune

Longest Reigns. Elizabeth 45

r	Prime Ministers of the Queen.
s	Lord Melbourne
-	Sir Robert Peel
11	Lord John Russell1810-18
t.	Earl of Derby
-	Earl of Aberdeen
-	Lord Palmerston
	Earl of Derby
e	Lord Palmerston
	Earl Russell
	Earl of Derby
	Mr. Disraeli 18
	Mr. Gladstone
103	Earl of Beaconsfield (Mr. Disraeli).1874-18
J= 13	Mr. Gladstone
18	Andiquis of Samonary
	Mr. Gladstone 18
	Marquis of Salisbury1886-18
te	Mr. Gladstone
ie	Lord Rosebery1894-18
rt	Marquis of Salisbury1895
V-	VICTORIA'S CHILDHOOD.

Where the Queen Was Born-Her

Mother Forced to Economize. In the year 1816 George III was King of England; his son Edward, Duke of Kent, was always in monetary embarrassment. On this account he was obliged to go to Brussels, to live there more in accordance with his means. In 1818 he became forty-one years of age, and married the widowed Princess of Seinigen, whose residence was at Amorbash, in Baden (Odenwald), to which they moved. Here he was visited by Sir Moses Montefiore, who was personally acquainted with the duke on account of money transactions. Sir Moses drew the attention of the prince to an expected change in the English crown, and advised the duke to return to England. His departure from Germany was, however, delayed by sickness, and he wanted to recover his health before he could introduce his young wife to the court of England. Sir Moses turned privately to the young duchess, and claimed her attention to the fact that only a native of England could be heir to the throne, and that, under existing circumstances, she owed it to herself and offspring to return to England without delay. At this time George IV, second oldest brother of the Duke of Kent, ruled in England, and he was childless, as his only amended so as to reduce the tax to a daughter died in 1817, and whose successor to the throne, Henry III, son of George took possession of the throne on the of June, 1830, never had any children at all. Monteflore explained to the young duchess all the possibilities of the case. The duchess understood the matter in its proper light, and concluded to go to England at once; so they went to Sidmouth, a bathingplace in Derbyshire, from which place they were escorted to the court. There, in the palace of Kensington, the duchess gave birth to a female child on the 21st of May, 1819, who received the name of Victoria. Her father died the next year, leaving her mother in circumstances not at all proportioned financially to her responsibili-

> in pictures of the day, as a beautiful child. round-faced, bright-eyed and possessed of the characteristic features of the family Kent led a retired and almost secluded life during the first year of her widowhood. Her most constant adviser was her brothprincess was not alone in the family at Kensington and Clermont. The Duchess of Kent had been twice married, and had children by her first husband. One of these, the Princess Feodora, who became the Princess Hohenlohe, was the constant companion of Princess Victoria, although some Strict economy was practiced in the family of the Duchess of Kent. The course of study that was marked out for the princess was more arduous than was prescribed for other children of her age, and it was not until she became conscious of being heir to the throne that she could satisfactorily account to herself for the severity of the tasks laid upon her. She was taught to observe all her expenditures, and to apportion them strictly and judiciously to her income. It is asserted that she was not permitted to know the position which she occupied until she had arrived at the age of thirteen. When, in 1830, George IV died she was brought so near the throne that in case of William IV's death before she became of age it would have been necessary to provide for a regency during her minority. This provision was made by Parliament, which settled the possible regency on the Duchess of Kent, her mother. After this it was not practicable nor desirable that she should remain longer in ignorance of her true relation to the nation. Having made the young girl acquainted with her prospects and responsibilities in life, it became necessary to instruct her in the nature of her kingdom. The routine of

parts of England. The broader liberty

came a matter of national discussion, and

the country, while on the other hand it

was said that by keeping her shut out

from public view she would learn notions of

self-importance, which would cost her many

a pang to rid herself of when it became

of thirteen to her succession she was large-

sary for her to do so. From the age

case of a future broken heart. HAD A HEART IN HER BOSOM. study was continued, but was interrupted this crisis, the Queen, who, dull as she was, occasionally by excursions into different had a heart in her bosom, wrote as folwhich was given to the young princess beother, according to political prejudices. By tentatious on the part of the girl's guardians to make a show of her throughout

keep the Prince waiting three or four year: at the risk of ruining all his prospects it life, until she might feel inclined to marry. The only excuse the Queen can make for herself is in the fact that the sudder change from the secluded life at Kensington to the independence of her position as Queen Regent at the age of eighteen, put all ideas of marriage out of her mind. school for a young girl, or one more detri-mental to all natural feelings and affec-tions cannot well be imagined than the and gleaming, people were saying, I know

experience and without a husband to guide

her. She was permitted to learn little of court life until she became herself the head bearing a letter from King Leopold to the Queen, in which he was described as "a good, honest creature, deserving kindness, not pedantic, but really sensible and trust-Two of the Most Noteworthy Happenworthy." Then began the regular courtship, which, according to the Queen, must have been idyllic. She breakfasted in her William IV, King of England, died at room, and after breakfast received the visit o'clock they had luncheon with her and of the notification of the Queen is genher mother. Then they rode for a couple erally told as follows. The ministers of evening, with a dance after it, three times the Archbishop of Canterbury and the of-

One morning the Queen told her prime minister, Lord Melbourne, that she had made up her mind to marry Prince Albert. The statesman replied: "I am very glad to hear it; you will be much more comfortable. A woman cannot stand alone for any time, in whatever position she may

There was an obstacle in the way. It is private station to offer marriage to a queen regent. The proposal must come from her. Victoria had the required nerve. The transaction may be best described in her

either sex. The visitors knocked loudly at the palace door, and demanded to see through Baron Alvesleben that the Queen the princess. They were told she was wished to speak with him next day. He asleep. They declared that they came on obeyed the summons and found the Queen alone in her room. After a few minutes' business of state to the Queen, and that | conversation on other subjects the Queen In a few minutes a young lady of eighteen made her appearance. She was in her we can well understand any little hesitation and delicacy she may have felt in do- of his supporters and rolled over and over nightdress, with a shawl thrown over her ing so, for the Queen's position making it down the steps, lying at the bottom coiled shoulders; she had thrown off her nightcap, and her hair was loose, her bare feet imperative that any proposal of marriage | up in his robes. He was instantly lifted had been thrust in slippers; a flush on her must come first from her, must necessarily cheek showed that she had been sleeping appear a painful one to those who, deriving | shouts of admiration of his valor. The their ideas on this subject from private She well knew what they had come for. life, are wont to look upon it as the priv-She made the customary declaration, the ilege and happiness of a woman to have lord chancellor administered the oath, and her hand sought in marriage instead of ward, and held out her hand to the old the young lady stood calm and quiet while having to offer it herself."

the old men filed, one by one, before her and kissed her hand. When they retired The prince received the offer without hesitation and with warm demonstrations she went back to her girl bedroom and had of affection. As that was what he had come to England for, what he had been educated for since his childhood he was naturally satisfied. The simple little Queen Greville details the circumstances as folwas in the seventh heaven of joy. She lows: "On the morning of the King's wrote: "I love him more than I can say death the Archbishop of Canterbury and and shall do everything in my power to and shall do everything in my power to Lerd Conyngham arrived at Kensington at render this sacrifice, for such in my opin-5 o'clock and immediately desired to see ion it is, as small as I can. I hardly the Queen. They were ushered into an apartment, and in a few minutes the door know how to write, but I do feel very

opened, and she came in, wrapped 'n a PROPOSES TO PRINCE ALBEAT. morning gown. Conyngham in a few words Happening to mention to the Duchess of told her their errand, and as soon as he Gloucester that she nad that day to make stantly put out her hand to him, intimata grave communication to privy council, ing that he was to kiss hands before he proceeded. He dropped on one knee, kissed the duchess asked her if the prospect did her hand, and then went on to tell her of Prince Albert."

Then followed the debates in Parliament to the future Prince Consort. Difficulties dertake responsibilities from which an were raised by cavaliers, but were brushed aside by the common sense of the Duke of Wellington. Lord Albemarle, master of with modesty and propriety. When the the horse, insisted that on state occasions two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, he, and not Prince Albert, should sit by the vowing allegiance, she blushed, but she Queen's side in the state carriage. The duke answered him: "The duke sits in the coach by the command of her Majesty. The Queen can make him sit on the top of the coach, under the coach, behind the bishop of Canterbury asked the Queen "obey" from the marriage service. no means." she replied; "I wish to be married as a woman and not as a queen." The wedding was just like other weddings, except that it was a trifle more

splendid and that the wedding weighed 300 pounds and cost \$500. Then began a life which was as simple as that of Darby and Joan. The royal pair breakfasted at 9, walked till 11, worked at public business or sketched or played the plane till lunch, then rode or drove till evening. Dinner was at 8, and there were always guests, among whom Mr. Macaulay was a favorite. The Queen took delight in him; he made her laugh so consumedly. Victoria had the German husband were fair performers. She was a pupil of Lablache and constantly gave little musicales, at which the opera singers were honored guests. It is remembered that Jenny Lind was once severely tried by a careless accompanist. The Queen at last took the place of the awkward mu-

Miss Lind," and seated herself at the The Prince Consort held himself aloof from political parties. He wrote: "Victoria allows me to take much part in foreign affairs, and I think I have done some good. I always commit my views to paper, and then communicate them After a time he was admitted to ings of ministers. His participation in the government was chiefly confined, however, to advising the Queen, which he generally did in writing. It is known that was his draft of a dispatch on the Trent affair which averted the seemingly inevitable war between this country and

Great Britain in 1862. It was the last dispatch he ever wrote. CCRONATION SCENES.

Incidents Described by Miss Martineau in a Caustic Vein.

Miss Martineau thus described the coro-

nation of Queen Victoria:

"From my high seat I commanded the whole north transept, the area with the throne and many portions of the galleries, and the balconies, which were called vaultings. Except a mere sprinkling of oddities, every body was in full dress. In the whole scarlet of the military officers mixed in nified, but to an unaccustomed eye the Protestant branch of the Coburg line. He prevalence of court dresses had a curious effect. I was perpetually taking groups of gentlemen for Quakers, till I recollected myself. The earl marshal's assistants. called goldsticks, looked well from above, lightly flitting about in white breeches, sfik stockings, blue-faced frocks and white sashes. The throne, an armchair with a round back, covered, as was its footstool. than she. They met in May, 1836, when they were both seventeen years of age. During with cloth of gold, stood on an elevation of four steps, in the center of the area. the four weeks that Albert spent in Eng- | The first peeress took her seat in the north transept, opposite, at a quarter before icon, and three of the bishops came next. cler gravely records that at a court as-From that time the peers and their ladies arrived faster and faster. Each peeress was conducted by two goldsticks, one of whom handed her to her seat, and the other bore and arranged her train on her lap, and saw hat her coronet, footstool and book were comfortably placed.

"I never saw anywhere so remarkable

contrast between youth and age as in those

noble ladies. None of the decent differences customs, pertain to contrasting periods of life seems to be admissible on these grand court occasions. Old hags, with their dyed and false hair drawn to the top of the head, to allow putting on the coronet, had their necks and arms bare and glittering with diamonds; and those necks and arms were so brown and wrinkled as to make one sick, or were dusted over with white powder which was worse than what it disguised. I saw something of this from my seat in the transept gallery, but much more when the ceremonial was over, and the or waiting for them. The younger were as lovely as the aged were haggard. One beautiful creature, with transcendent comlight hair, was terribly embarrassed about her coronet. She had apparently forgot that her hair must be disposed with a view to it, and the large braids on the back would in no way permit the coronet to keep She and her neighbor tugged vehemently at the braids, and at last the thing was done after a manner, but so as to spoil the wonderful effect of the simultaneous self-coroneting of all the peeresses.

"About 9 the first glances of the sun slanted into the Abbey, and presently traveled down to the peeresses. I had never before seen the full effect of diamonds. As the light traveled each peeress shone like a rainbow. The brightness, vastness and dreamy magnificence of the scene produced a strange effect of exhaustion and sleepiness. About 9 o'clock I felt this so disagreeably that I determined to withto reserve my strengta for the ceremonial dignation against herself of her wish to read and ate a sandwich, leaning against The guns told me when the Queen set The gold sticks flitted about; there was ambassadors and their suites arrived in quick succession. Prince Esterhazy, crossing a bar of sunshine, was the most prowhich she new bitterly repents. A worse with diamonds and pearls, and as he

the Queen had arrived; but as there was

was a long pause before she appeared. A burst from the orchestra marked her appearance at the doors, and the anthem, 'I Was Glad,' rang through the abbey. Everyof Prince Albert and his brother. At ? that I saw nothing of the entrance nor the recognition, except the Archbishop of Canterbury reading at one angle of the platof hours. There was a great dinner every form. The 'God Save the Queen' of the organ swelled gloriously forth after animated; and in the midst of it, in an coronated; all but the fair creature ready described. In order to see the enthroning I stood on the rail behind our seats, holding by another rail. I was in nobody's way, and I could not resist the temptation, though every moment expecting that the rail would break. Her small, dark crown looked pretty, and her mantle of cloth of gold very royal. She really looked was as pretty a sight as any-trains of peers touching her crown and then kissing her hand. It was in the midst of that process that poor Lord Rolle's disaster sent a shock through the whole assemblage. It turned me sick. The large, inand had nearly reached the royal footwho stood at her shoulder, and he bowed approval; on which she rose, leaned forman, dispensing with his touching the

IS OWNED BY THE STATE

UNIVERSITY SQUARE MUST ALWAYS BE USED AS A PARK.

It Cannot Re Sold or Used for Other Purposes-Legislative Fight

How would you like to own University square?" is a question that has probably been put to several thousand people in this city since it was known that the new federal building would occupy the square immediately south of University square, but all persons might as well put such thoughts from their minds. Even if those who have thought they would like to own this piece of property were to find a few Cape Nomes, Eldorados or Bonanzas, they could never purchase that square at any price.

The value of University square has been enhanced greatly by the selection of the square immediately south for the new federal building. The value of real estate in that immediate locality has been greatly increased in price and capitalists would pay fancy prices could they secure possession of University square. This property, which is now used as a park, is owned by the State, and an act of the Legislature in 1869 made the State a perpetual owner, and it cannot sell. This question has been frequently raised of late by those who are not

In the General Assembly of the State, when the question of selling University square was brought up, John Caven made a speech in the Senate against the selling of the property and his remarks had a great deal to do with the passage of the bill. The bill was known as the "omnibus University bill," having been introduced by Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hooper moved to amend the first section by striking out sician, with the words, "I will accompany from the enacting clause and inserting a provision that the trustees of the State University may dispose of University square, etc., whereupon Mr. Caven said: MR. CAVEN'S REMARKS.

"The proposition to sell University square has for some time been pending before the Senate, but always connected with others in such a manner as must evidently defeat the whole combination, and of course carry with it the defeat of a section to sell as we have much and our time is brief, it is an imperative duty to occupy no single moment of time in discussion which could be properly avoided. As, however, the last amendment proposed brings before us the question directly and singly of selling the square, it may now be necessary to inquire

square in question. "In the argument advocating the sale, it has been intimated that those who opposed the sale are the enemies of education. No, sir, there are no enemies of education upon respecting what is best for the cause of for the Bloomington University. That is a State institution and our State pride is involved in making it successful and it endowed to the highest point of usefulness. It has been repeatedly asserted that the university has been wrongly located, and while this may or may not be correct, it cannot now be remedied, and as no proposition has been made to relocate it, it should be sustained to the honor of the State and to the greatest benefit of edu-

"But to the question. The proposition is to sell Square 25 and give the proceeds to the Bloomington University, it being maintained by the advocates of the bill that the university is the proprietor of the square, while the opposition will maintain that let who may be the owner, this Legislature has no power to sell it, it having been dedicated to public uses and hence it will be necessary to first present the law governing such a dedication and defining how it square and Bloomington University, which will establish: First, that it was the intention of the Legislature to dedicate the square for the actual site of a university, and second, that it was not the intention to give the square or its proceeds to Bloom-

NUMEROUS AUTHORITIES CITED. Mr. Caven then cited numerous authoriplat are written words which in themselves import a public use, that such platting and marking is the dedication of the particular grounds so marked to such public use and that after having sold lots in reference to it, such dedication cannot be revoked and | elaborate and exquisite ornamentation, althe dedication is held to have been an inducement to purchasers of lots and that when they bought and paid the price which | veritable flood of artificial light, in the the owners accepted that they had given a

into in the price. "If, then, it shall be found that this lot was dedicated to a public use and by the same original proprietor other lots were sold with reference to it, then this dedication cannot be revoked; and to determine

for that was one of the incidents and in-

ducements to the purchase and entered

Mr. Caven then cited acts of the Legislalocated a site for the permanent seat of civilized productions, will afford a surfell government of the State of Indiana in In- of harmless attractions. approved Jan. 28, 1827," continued Mr. Caven, "authorized an additional sale of courtesy, care and viligant watchfulnes ots in Indianapolis and Section 5 is as | everywhere maintained and enforced by follows: "That the square numbered 22 be, I the director general and his executive staff and the same is hereby set apart for the will render the exposition a place that may use of the State hospital and lunatic asylum, and Square No. 25 for a State uni- by all, even including unattended ladies versity, and the alleys, so far as they exvacated.' it is contended by those who tavor the sale that from the language of Northumberland, but throughout what may be called the years of her private life her mother held the real guiding hand over position of a Queen at eighteen, without not how truly, that he had to redeem those or actual location of a university but for 1901,"

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for the use, and that meant, that it might be sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of a university to be located somewhere else, but if there is any such meaning in the word 'use' it does not apply to the Square 25.

now only a park for citizens of Indian-

THE OBJECTION. "It has been urged that this square is

apolis, and that the objection to selling comes from the rich people who have built fine residences and fine churches around it, and this is spoken of as something to be severely condemned. The objection is urged on the part of the city authorities and also from those who have built fine houses and churches around it and they have a right to object. The State voluntarily laid out and designated that square as dedicated to a public purpose, which made it a desirable vicinity, and the lot holders bought with reference to it. The very reason exists which the law assigns why such dedication should be irrevocable, viz.: that purchasers bought with reference to the fact that it was dedicated to the public use which determined its desirable character forever and expended large means in adorning and improving the neighborhood. Four fine large churches have clustered around it, because of its supposed determined char-acter and that one which made it desirable. The State invited them to buy and build there-offered inducements and after having accomplished this-after the in divert to another and less desirable purof lots realize the full additional value of the grounds dedicated to public use. * . "It is contended, too, that this valuable tract of ground is lying there and enjoye solely by the citizens of Indianapolis. But it should be remembered that the enterit valuable. When the lots around it were sold the square was worth but a trifle, and the progress has made it what it is

worth to-day. FURTHER DISCUSSION. Mr. Caven then referred to a subsequent act whereby the State University was located at Bloomington. Continuing, he said: "It is clear then that it was not the original intention of the Legislature to give this square or its proceeds to the State Seminary, but to set it apart for an institution which they called by an entirely different name; and it is this original intention of the Legislature that will govern the construction of the law, and, if that original intention was to dedicate it for the actual site of a university and the entire conduct of the Legislature with reference to it was calculated to produce this impression on the minds of purchasers, and then with this impression parties bought State have vested rights and important interests therein and the State cannot now change their latentions and divert the property to a different purpose or to the

benefit of an institution not originally con-Following Mr. Caven's speech the Legisknown as University Square, and upheld former acts which provided that that square can never be sold. It will always be the property of the State.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Mr. Charles Stow Describes Beauties of the Buffalo Show.

Mr. Charles Stow, now on the staff of the director general of the Pan-American exposition, has been spending several days in this city, exploiting the "greatest show on earth." Among other things, he has arranged for the next convention of the National Editorial Association at Buffalo, commencing June 10, and for displaying a big and beautiful exposition banner across

West Washington street.

In a talk last night he said: " 'Where can into the power of this Legislature over the | I afford to go next summer?' is an important question with many people. Fortunately, in the completion of the Pan-American exposition, and in its location at Buffalo, N. Y., for a period of six months, commencing May 1, 1901, such a assemblage I counted six bonnets. The scarlet of the military officers mixed in wider application than has ever heretofore been possible, even in connection with any preceding enterprise of a similar character, for fully one-half the population of the North American continent is within a radius of five hundred miles of the 350acre site of the exposition, and in the area thus included are located at least 75 per cent, of the wealth, commerce and manufactures. Moreover, Buffalo is the greatest railroad center in the world, twenty-six ines converging there and tapping the entire railroad system of British America the United States and Mexico. All of these trunk lines, together with their connections and feeders, are directly interested in the success of the \$10,000,000 object lesson, whose purpose is to fully exploit the marvelous progress of the new world up to the dawning of the twentieth century; to group in beautiful buildings its products n every department of art, science, agrivention where they may be best seen dmired, studied and appreciated by all its people; and to bring into intimate, friendly ousiness and joyous holiday associations the denizens of every clime and country frem Baffin's bay to Patagonia. For this reason, and to this end, the entire railroad system of this continent will combine in according extremely low rates of transpor tation, within the reach of the masses and certain to attract them.

"Again, the Pan-American exposition in ound to be the national summer resort of 901, because its location, in an ideal summer climate and almost within sound of the world's great cataract, is conveniently acessible to the multitude, while in itself i scene of surpassing loveliness by day, al right-touched by the mysterious wand of electricity, whose lofty throne is a glowing radiant tower, 375 feet in height-14 transformed into a fairyland of illuminated fountains, flowers, statuary and architectural visions of gleaming color and drowning the most vivia description in a production of which the power of Niagars valuable consideration for the dedication, is harnessed to the most complete electrical fliuminating plant every projected, and

supplied with two hundred thousand miniature suns. "Promenade concerts by the most famous bands; classic and popular games, contests and pastimes in the stadium cov ering ten acres, with seats for twenty-five thousand spectators and a course a quarthis will involve an examination of its | ter of a mile in length and a mile of the most varied, unique, novel and attractive entertainment, including some two score

> "The absolute fairness, strict discipl police, medical and sanitary regulations

"Much more might aptly be said on this most interesting subject but enough has been advanced to show that the Pan-American exposition ought to, and doubt-less will be the national summer resort